

National Register of Historic Places Nomination Summaries
Oct. 26, 2017 Board of State History Retreat

Thomas & Elizabeth Coddington House, American Fork, Utah County

The Thomas and Elizabeth Coddington House, constructed in 1898 in American Fork, Utah County, Utah has local significance under Criteria A and C. The Thomas and Elizabeth Coddington House is significant under Criterion C for its elaborate Victorian Eclectic architecture, exterior decoration and also as an early and unusual example of a T-shaped cross-wing with a third parallel gable. The inclusion of a third gabled-roof element in T- or L-shaped cross-wing houses is very unusual in early Utah architecture, but there are several examples found among remaining American Fork cross-wing residences constructed in the two decades surrounding 1900. The Thomas and Elizabeth Coddington House is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural and social history of American Fork, Utah especially during the "Post-Railroad Growth, Maturation of Municipal Institutions, 1880-1911" category of the Historic and Architectural Resources of American Fork, Utah, Multiple Property Submission. A sheep rancher, Thomas Coddington exemplified the successful development of agriculture in American Fork from its founding in 1850 until World War I, culminating around the turn of the Twentieth Century in a prosperous and successful town. He was also involved in local government, with a term as American Fork Mayor, and as a Director of the Bank of American Fork. The house, constructed in 1898, is a representative example of the home of a successful rancher and civic leader in American Fork during this period of agricultural expansion. Thomas Coddington purchased this parcel from its original title holder, George and Eliza Robinson on October 17, 1898 when he and his wife Elizabeth constructed the house. The period of significance spans from when Thomas Coddington built and resided in the house from its completion in 1898 until his sudden death on April 24, 1931, .5 The Thomas and Elizabeth Coddington house retains its architectural integrity and is a contributing historic resource in American Fork

James & Emily Herbert House, American Fork, Utah County

The James and Emily Herbert House, constructed in 1899 in American Fork, Utah County, Utah has local significance under Criterion C. The James and Emily Herbert House is significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as the only identified example of Victorian Romanesque Revival residential architecture in American Fork and as a late and unusual example of an L-shaped cross-wing with a third smaller parallel side gable in front of the side wing. The inclusion of a third gabled-roof element in T- or L-shaped cross-wing houses is very unusual in early Utah architecture, but there are several examples found among remaining American Fork cross-wing

residences constructed in the two decades surrounding 1900. The house is associated the "Post-Railroad Growth, Maturation of Municipal Institutions, 1880-1911" category of the Historic and Architectural Resources of American Fork, Utah, Multiple Property Submission. The Herbert House is a representative example of the residence of a successful businessman and civic leader during this period of successful mining, agriculture and commercial development of American Fork. In 1920, a large bungalow-style porch was added to the main façade, changing the overall appearance and ending the period of significance. Although the porch augments the original Romanesque Revival appearance, it blends well with the existing architecture and is significant in its own right. The James and Emily Herbert House retains food architectural integrity and is a contributing historic resource in American Fork.

Robert & Mary Ann Singleton House, American Fork, Utah County

The Robert and Mary Ann Singleton House, constructed circa 1897 in American Fork, Utah County, Utah has local significance under Criteria A and C. The Robert and Mary Ann Singleton House is significant under Criterion C for its elaborate Victorian Eclectic architecture, decorative brickwork, and also as an early and unusual example of a T-shaped cross-wing with a third rear-facing parallel gable. The period of significance begins the year of construction, 1897. These complex crosswing houses exhibit more elaborate construction and Victorian decoration than the typical local crosswing house, and were clearly the houses of more affluent citizens. Around the turn of the twentieth century in American Fork, those wealthy citizens were farmers, ranchers and miners. The Robert and Mary Ann Singleton House is also significant under Criterion A for its association with the agricultural history of American Fork, Utah especially during the "Post-Railroad Growth, Maturation of Municipal Institutions, 1880-1911" category of the Historic and Architectural Resources of American Fork, Utah, Multiple Property Submission. Robert Singleton was a wealthy second generation resident of American Fork and a farmer and rancher who owned and farmed 88 acres worth \$1,600 in 1900, as well as grazing his livestock in the local canyons. Robert Singleton married Mary Ann Files on December 31, 1896 and they moved into their new house shortly after the wedding.⁵ Robert Singleton was a founding member of the Deer Creek Land and Livestock Company, and sat on the board for six years. ⁸ They owned and resided in the house at 740 East 50 South from its completion in 1897 until Robert's death on May 22, 1934, which ends the period of significance. ⁹ In Robert's will, he deeded the property to one of his nieces, Catherine Singleton Shelton, who lived in the house until February 4, 1962.¹⁰ The Robert and Mary Ann Singleton house retains its architectural integrity and is a contributing resource in American Fork.

Thomas & Eliza Jane Singleton House, American Fork, Utah County

The Thomas and Eliza Jane Singleton House, constructed in 1897 in American Fork, Utah County, Utah has local significance under Criteria A and C. The Thomas Singleton House is significant under Criterion C as an architecturally unique example of an unusual double cross-wing and a one-of-a-kind hybrid of the Victorian, Second Empire Mansard and Eastlake styles. The house represents the prosperous second-generation residents of American Fork who built and occupied stately Victorian homes on small farms outside of the American Fork town limits around the turn of the twentieth century. Under Criterion A it is significant for its association with the agricultural history of American Fork, Utah, especially during the "Post-Railroad Growth, Maturation of Municipal Institutions, 1880-1911" category of the Historic and Architectural Resources of American Fork, Utah, Multiple Property Submission. Thomas Singleton farmed 34 acres around American Fork, was one of the largest cattle and sheep raisers in American Fork, and was a horse breeder and trainer who provided work teams for projects throughout the area. As a farmer and rancher, Thomas Singleton exemplified the successful development of agriculture and prosperity that occurred in American Fork from its founding in 1850 until World War I, culminating around the turn of the Twentieth Century in a prosperous and successful town. Thomas and Eliza Jane Singleton were deeded the two-and-a-half acre parcel where the house is located in early 1898 from Hannah Binns Singleton, the second and polygamist wife of John Singleton, who received the official deed to the property in 1874. The Singletons used this property as a farm as early as the 1850s in conjunction with another property southeast of American Fork where she, Thomas and Eliza Jane Singleton resided. The Thomas

Singleton family owned and resided in the house at 778 East 50 South from its completion in 1897, the beginning of the period of significance, until Eliza Jane's death on September 12, 1931, ending the period of significance.¹⁰ The Thomas Singleton house retains its architectural integrity and is a contributing resource in American Fork and Utah County.

Historic Resources of American Fork, Utah, MPS

This document is the historic context and registration requirements to nominate the above buildings in American Fork.

Robert Gardner Jr, House & Mill Site, East Millcreek, Salt Lake County

The Robert Gardner, Jr. House and Mill Site, constructed in 1848 in Millcreek, Utah has statewide significance under Criterion D in the area non-aboriginal historic archaeology for its potential ability to provide archaeological evidence of both its unique construction and the cultural history of its occupants. The Robert Gardner, Jr. House, although its integrity has been compromised, is architecturally and historically significant as the earliest remaining example of the hall-parlor house type, earliest extant example of adobe residential construction, and one of

the earliest extant buildings in the State of Utah.

The Mill Site is the location of first working saw mill and second grist mill constructed shortly after the Mormon pioneers arrived in Utah. Both the building and site are likely to yield archaeological information about patterns of construction, the lives of early settlers in Utah, as well as early farm and mill operations. Archaeological examination of the original adobe construction and the circa 1850 room addition have the potential to provide significant insight into the origins and implementation of adobe construction, first adopted by the LDS pioneers upon their arrival in Utah. In addition, archaeological study of the building has the potential to identify architectural adaptations made to accommodate the practice of polygamy. Finally, archaeological study of the building and site have the potential to provide information on both early milling operations and the lives of pioneers during the early settlement of the Salt Lake Valley and Utah.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saint pioneer settlers arrived in Utah in the fall of 1847 and camped in a temporary fort in Salt Lake City for the winter. Robert and his brother Archibald Gardner were among the first settlers allowed to move out in the early spring of 1848, expressly directed by church leaders to develop a sawmill in the Salt Lake Valley to facilitate building construction in Salt Lake City. The Gardner families chose Mill Creek, immediately built the first saw mill in the Salt Lake Valley, established a farm, and constructed adobe houses by the express direction of the Great Salt Lake Municipal High Council. In 1849, the Gardner brothers constructed a more substantial grist mill on the site, which was the second built in Utah.

The Robert Gardner, Jr. House retains integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, and association; only its façade has been compromised. The period of significance, 1848 through 1871 was determined based on the duration of active mill operations directly associated with the house.

Oregon Shortline RR Station, Layton, Davis County

The Oregon Short Line Railroad Station in Layton, Utah, is significant as one of only a handful of surviving historic stations and depots built by the Oregon Short Line Railroad in Utah in the early part of the twentieth century. The building is locally significant as the only surviving example of railroad architecture in the city of Layton. The dual-purpose passenger depot and freight house is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of Transportation and Commerce for its association with the history of the Oregon Short Line Railroad and its relationship to Layton's historic business district. The period of significance spans sixty years, from the initial construction in 1912 to 1965, when the Oregon Short Line ceased operations in Layton. The Layton station was built by John H. Marshall of Salt Lake City. The property is eligible under Criterion Consideration B for moved properties. Although the building was moved in 1972, the station is still oriented to the same historic rail corridor only 500 feet further south. The new setting is adjacent to a commuter rail platform in Layton's business district giving it the same general environment as the original location. Furthermore, the Layton station is the only surviving example in Davis County of a frame station house built from standardized plans

provided to local contractors by the Oregon Short Line Railroad. The Layton Oregon Short Line Railroad Station contributes to the history of Layton's Main Street business district.

Salt Lake SE and NW Base Monuments

The Salt Lake South East Base and North West Base Monuments were built in 1896 by William Eimbeck, Assistant, U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. These monuments are locally significant under Criterion A because they embody several important Areas of Significance in the history of the United States. Areas of Significance include Exploration/Settlement, Invention, and Science. Eimbeck was inventing new instrumentation, testing new engineering methods, testing scientific theories, and discovering new science with his observations. All the while he and his men were exploring areas that were only known to a few individuals. The period of significance for the two monuments is 1896—the year they were constructed and implemented in the testing.

In the area of Exploration/Settlement the Salt Lake South East and North West Base Monuments are part of and represent the undertaking and completion of a larger effort to map the United States along the 39th parallel. Between 1879 and 1895 the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey conducted measurements between the Washington D.C. and San Francisco areas. These monuments demark the Salt Lake Base Line which was used to anchor the Nevada Net both vertically and horizontally (elevation, latitude and longitude) for the purposes of distance for coast to coast, elevation and location of locations and physical features. The information collected was important in providing exact locational information making possible the connection of place to place. This survey assigned latitude/ longitude designations to physical locations for the first time. He also recorded magnetic measurements and curvature of the earth, neither of which had been widely completed before.

In the area of Invention, the monuments are significant for their part in Eimbeck's invention and successfully testing of the Duplex Base Apparatus (Bars no. 15 and 16), a new instrument at this location, using the Salt Lake South East and North West Base Monuments. This instrument helped shoot straight lines necessary for mapping exact coordinates and determining elevation of the locations on the Nevada Net. His invention was also important because it was more accurate and time efficient.

In the area of Science, the invention and successful testing of the Duplex Base Apparatus contributed to the development of technology and the understanding of metal conductivity which improved the field of survey engineering. Eimbeck's overall survey and recordation helped delineate the exact location of magnetic north and the curvature of the earth (its size).

Building 225 Airplane Repair Hanger, Hill Airforce Base, Davis County

Building 225 Airplane Repair Hangar located at Hill Air Force Base, Davis County, is locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Military for its association with military aviation history; as well as under Criteria C in the areas of Engineering and Architecture for the design of Building 225. During WWII, a standard design for the construction of new airfields was developed and Hill Field featured the first examples of the set of standard plans that

characterized Air Depot construction through the end of the war. Building 225 highlights the important role the design had in aircraft repair and maintenance throughout the period of significance of 1942 to 1966 as well as Hill AFB's vital support to the military efforts of this period. When war broke out in Europe in 1939, the United States was in the process of constructing airfields and expanding its Army Air Corps. In 1940, construction began on Hill Section 8 page 8 Field, an Air Depot with primary responsibilities in supply distribution and aircraft maintenance and storage. Building 225 became the hub of maintenance operations for bomber and pursuit aircraft during World War II and continues with that mission of support today.

Great Hunt Panel, Nine Mile Canyon, Carbon County

The Great Hunt Panel Site (42Cb239) is a nationally significant representation of prehistoric rock art, located in Nine Mile Canyon. One of the five panels, the Great Hunt Panel, has been used in publications across the globe and is a nationally-recognizable prehistoric artistic expression of prehistoric life. The site is eligible under Criteria A, C, and D as established under the "West Tavaputs Adaptation" and "Rock Art" contexts under the "Historic and Prehistoric Resources of Nine Mile Canyon" Multiple Property Submission.. Under Criteria Consideration A, the site was likely used for religious purposes by Native peoples in the past; however, it is significant in other areas as well. Criteria A is applicable in the areas of Religion and Ethnic Heritage-Native American, as the site displays religious behavior and hunting behavior for our understanding of "Food Procurement" in the Nine Mile Canyon (Spangler 2009: E-20).The site is also significant in the area of Social History for its representation of "Social Structure"(Spangler 2009:E25-E26), and overall community use of the Canyon. Under Criteria C in the area of Art, the rock art panels, specifically the Great Hunt Panel demonstrate the work of a master through excellent use of decorative and graphical elements and their overall composition.

The art is also indicative of a period and style, dating to the Archaic and Fremont periods. The Fremont Complex refers to a Formative-period human culture that were both farmers and foragers who heavily depended on maize agriculture as represented in their rock art, and also hunters of bighorn sheep, deer, elk, bison, and antelope (which are represented in their rock art). Finally, Reagan's 1931 excavations, coupled with further research potential from analyzing the rock art itself, the site has yielded and will still yield significant information regarding prehistory of Nine Mile Canyon and beyond under Criteria D. Innovative research into the style, composition, location, and socio-cultural meaning of prehistoric rock art is a robust academic field, and this site has high integrity to convey important information of past lifeways, local landscape use, and a cosmological understanding of past and contemporary Native peoples. Artistic motifs range from the Archaic through the Fremont-period, thus the period of significance is 8000 BP to 700 BP. There are no significant historic inscriptions at these panels, thus the period of significance ends at the end of the Fremont period.

William Hawk Cabin, Request for Approval to Move

No abstract necessary for this.